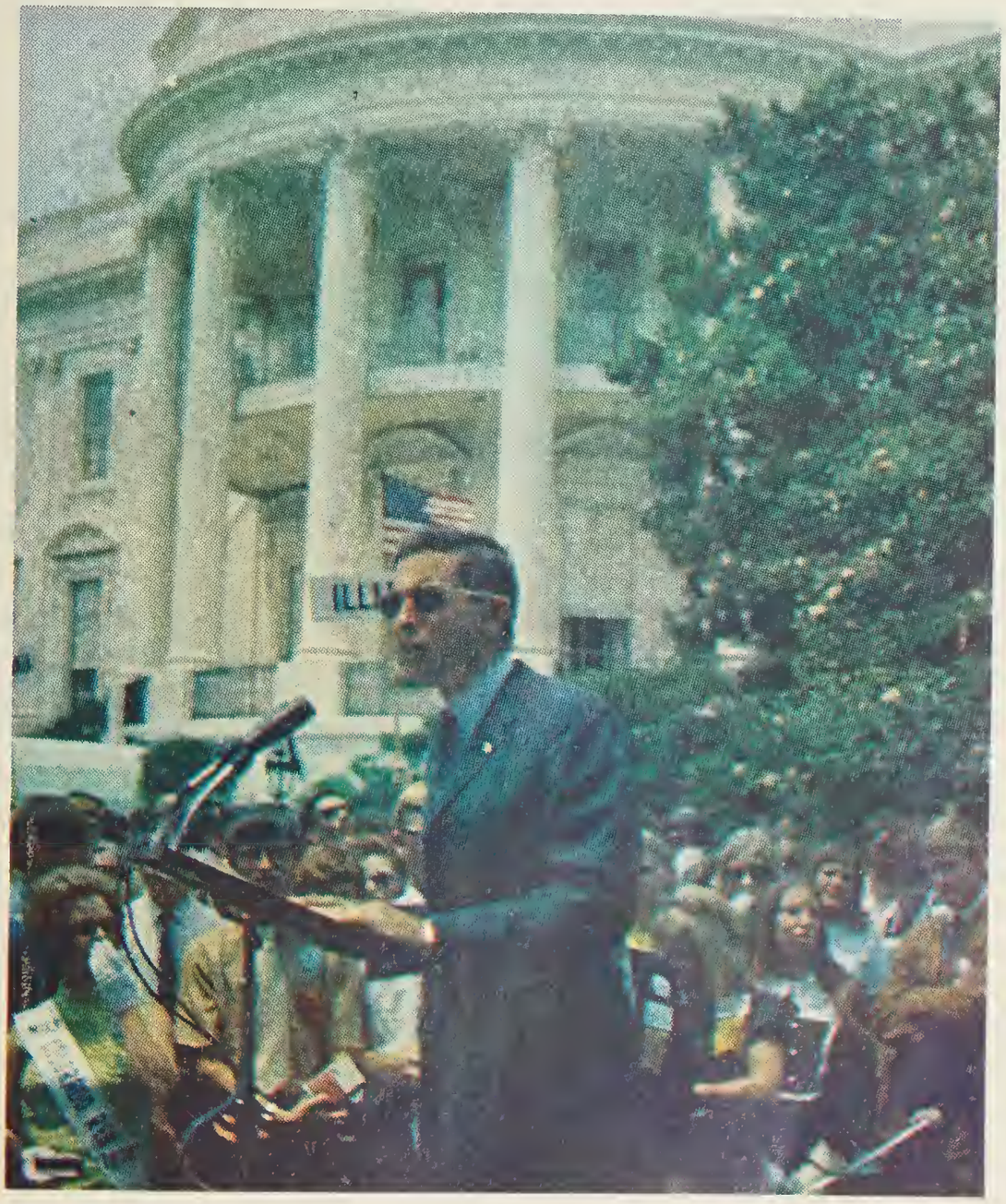
Carolina Country

formerly CAROLINA FARMER

FEB 8 1971



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FEBRUARY 1971

NURSERY STOCK SALE!

WE HAVE OVER 350 VARIETIES TO CHOOSE FROM

Planting Instructions included in each order. Every plant will be labeled. Order by mail.

Rose Bushes: 2 Yr. Field grown blooming size bushes. All monthly bloomers in these varieties. $.79 each.

Prices on Rose Bushes: 79c each, 6 for $4.29—12 for $7.98, your choice of varieties

REDS Red Radiance, Better Times, Crimson Glory, Poinsettia, Mirandy

TWO TONES President Hoover, Betty Uprichard, Edith N. Perkins, Contrast, Condesa de Sastago

CLIMBERS Cl. Blaze Red, Cl. Red Talisman, Cl. Golden Charm, Cl. Pink Radiance, Cl. White Am. Beauty

YELLOWS Eclipse, Golden Charm, Peace, Luxemberg, Golden Dawn

PINKS Pink Radiance, The Doctor, Columbia, Picture, K. T. Marshall

WHITES K. A. Victoria, Caledonia, K. Louise, Rex Anderson, White Am. Beauty

FLOWERING SHRUBS— 1 or 2 Years Old

Crepe Myrtle—Red, Purple, Pink, White, 1 to 2 ft.----------$.69 ea.
Spirea Van Houttie—White, 1-2 ft. .29 ea.
Spirea Reenesiana, 1 to 2 ft.---- .29 ea.
Weigela—Red or Yellow, 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea.
Weigela—Var. or Pink, 1-2 ft. - .29 ea.
Althea—Red or Purple, 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea.
Althea—Pink or White, 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea.
Forsythia—Yellow, 1 to 2 ft.--- .29 ea.
Pink Spirea, 1 to 2 ft. -------- .29 ea.
Pink Flowering Almond, 1 to 2 ft.- .59 ea.
Tamarix—Pink, 1 to 2 ft. ------ .29 ea.
Bush Honeysuckle—Red, Pink, White, 1 to 2 ft. ---------- .29 ea.
Red Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft. -- .29 ea.
White Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft. .29 ea
Persian Lilac—Purple, 1 to 2 ft. -- .39 ea.
Old Fashion Lilac—1 to 2 ft.---- .49 ea.
Bridal Wreath Spirea, 1 to 2 ft.-- .49 ea.
Hydrangea P G., 1 to 2 ft.------- .29 ea.
Oak Leaf Hydrangea, 1 to 2 ft.--- .49 ea.
Deutzia—White, 1 to 2 ft.------ .29 ea.
Deutzia—Pink, 1 to 2 ft.------- .29 ea.
Mockorange—White, 1 to 2 ft.--- .29 ea.
Sweet Shrub, 1 to 2 ft.-------- .29 ea.
Rose of Sharon, 1 to 2 ft.------ .29 ea.
Red Ozier Dogwood, 1 to 2 ft.--- .29 ea.
Pussy Willow, 1 to 2 ft -------- .29 ea
Pussy Willow, 4 to 6 ft.-------- .69 ea.
Russian Olive, 1 to 2 ft.------- .39 ea.
Russian Olive, 2 to 3 ft.------- .89 ea
Red Barberry, 1 to 2 ft.--------- .49 ea.
Jap Snowball, 1 to 2 ft.-------- .49 ea.
Red Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft.------- .29 ea.
White Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft.------ .29 ea.
Spirea, Anthony Waterer—Red, 1 ft. .39 ea.
French Lilac—Red, White, Purple, 1 to 2 ft. ---------- .98 ea.
Scotch Broom, 1 to 2 ft.-------- .29 ea.
*Hypericum, 1 ft. ------------ .19 ea.
Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft.--------- .29 ea.
Butterfly Bush---Purple, 1 to 2 ft.- .49 ea.
Butterfly Bush—Pink, 1 to 2 ft.-- .49 ea.
Vitex—Purple, ½ to 1 ft.------- .39 ea.
Green Barberry, 1 to 2 ft.------- .29 ea
Azalea—White, Purple, Red or Pink, ½ to 1 ft. ---------- .59 ea.
*Rose Acacia, 1 ft ---------- .39 ea.
*Red Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft.----- .29 ea
*Black Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft.---- .29 ea
*Hydrangea Arboresenco—1 to 2 ft .29 ea
Spirea Thumbergi, 1 to 2 ft ---- .29 ea
Winter Honeysuckle, 1 to 2 ft.--- .29 ea
Arrowwood Viburnum, ½ to 1 ft.-- .39 ea.
*Beauty Berry, 1 to 2 ft.------- .29 ea
Caryopteris—Blue Mist, 2 years--- .98 ea.
Witchhazel, 1 to 2 ft.---------- .39 ea.
*American Elder, 1 to 2 ft. ---- .39 ea.
*Opossum Haw, 1 to 2 ft.------- .69 ea.
False Indigo—Purple, 1 to 2 ft.- .29 ea

FLOWERING TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Magnolia Grandiflora, ½ to 1 ft -$.49 ea
Magnolia Grandiflora, 2 to 3 ft.--1.98 ea.
Magnolia Niagara, 1 to 2 ft --- 1.39 ea
Magnolia Rustica Rubra, 1 to 2 ft. 1.49 ea.
Mimosa—Pink, 2 ft. ---------- .29 ea.
Mimosa—Pink, 3 to 4 ft.-------- .49 ea
Mimosa—Pink, 4 to 6 ft.-------- .89 ea.
American Red Bud, 2 to 3 ft.---- .29 ea
American Red Bud, 4 to 6 ft.---- .79 ea.
White Flowering Dogwood, 2-3 ft.- .29 ea.
White Flowering Dogwood, 4-6 ft. 1.29 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 1 ft.--- 1.29 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft.--- 1.98 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 3 to 5 ft. 3.98 ea.
Golden Raintree, 1 to 2 ft.------ .79 ea.
Golden Raintree, 3 to 4 ft.------2.49 ea.
Golden Chain Tree, 1 to 2 ft. ---- .79 ea.
Smoke Tree, 1 to 2 ft.---------1.49 ea.
Purple Leaf Plum, 1 to 2 ft.---- .59 ea
Purple Leaf Plum, 2½ to 4 ft.-- .89 ea.
Purple Leaf Plum, 4 to 6 ft.----1.98 ea.
Flowering Peach—Red or Pink, 1 to 2 ft. .59 ea.—2½ to 4 ft. .89 ea.
Peppermint Flow. Peach, 2½-4 ft. .89 ea.
Dbl. Pink Flowering Cherry, 3-5 ft. 3.98 ea.
Flowering Crab—Red or Pink, 2 to 3 ft .98 ea.—4 to 6 ft. 1.98 ea.
Chinese Red Bud, 1 to 2 ft. ----- .49 ea.
*Tree of Heaven, 3 to 5 ft.---- .69 ea.
Dwarf Red Buckeye, ½ to 1 ft.--- .69 ea.
Magnolia Soulangeana, 1 to 2 ft.-1.39 ea
Weeping Peach---Red or Pink, 1 ft. .69 ea.
Weeping Peach, Red or Pink, 2-3 ft. 1.29 ea.
White Flowering Peach, 2 to 3 ft. .89 ea.
*White Fringe, 2 to 3 ft.------ .98 ea.
Japanese Flow. Cherry, 3 to 5 ft.-3.98 ea.
European Mountain Ash, 3 to 4 ft. 2.49 ea.
Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn---Red Blooms, 3 to 5 ft.-------4.49 ea.
*Big Leaf Cucumber, 3 to 5 ft --1.69 ea.
*Paw Paw, 3 to 5 ft.----------1.29 ea.
*Sourwood, 2 to 3 ft.--------- .69 ea.
Yellow Buckeye, 1 to 2 ft.------- .59 ea.
Downy Hawthorn, ½ to 1 ft.----- .59 ea.
Dwarf White Buckeye, ½ to 1 ft.- .69 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood, 1 ft.----1.29 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft.----2.49 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood, 3 to 4 ft. 3.98 ea.
5-N-1 Flowering Crab, 3 ft.----- 3.98 ea.
Red Leaf Peach, 2 to 3 ft.------ .89 ea.

SHADE TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Silver Maple, 3 to 4 ft.---------$.39 ea.
Silver Maple, 4 to 6 ft.--------- .79 ea.
Chinese Elm, 2 ft. .19 ea.; 3-4 ft. .39 ea.
Chinese Elm, 4 to 6 ft. -------- .79 ea.
Green Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft.-- .39 ea.
Green Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft.-- .69 ea.
Catalpa Tree, 2 to 3 ft.--------- .29 ea.
Ginko Tree, 1 to 2 ft.---------- .79 ea.
Ginko Tree, 3 to 5 ft.----------2.98 ea.
Pin Oak or Red Oak, 2 ft.-------- .79 ea.
Pin Oak or Red Oak, 3 to 5 ft.---1.29 ea.
Willow Oak or Scarlet Oak, 2 ft.-- .79 ea.
Willow Oak or Scarlet Oak, 3-5 ft. 1.29 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 1 to 2 ft.------ .06 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 2 to 3 ft.----- .10 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 3 to 4 ft.------ .19 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 4 to 6 ft.------ .29 ea.
Faassen Red Leaf Maple, 3-5 ft.- 4.49 ea.
Sycamore, 3 to 4 ft.---------- .49 ea.
Sycamore, 4 to 6 ft.---------- .89 ea.
*Sugar Maple, 2 ft.---------- .29 ea.
*Sugar Maple, 3 to 5 ft.------ .59 ea
Sweet Gum, 2 to 3 ft.--------- .49 ea.
Sweet Gum, 4 to 6 ft.--------- .79 ea.
White Birch, 2 to 3 ft.-------- .89 ea.
White Birch, 4 to 6 ft.-------- 1.98 ea.
*Tulip Tree, 3 to 4 ft.-------- .49 ea.
Crimson King Maple (Pat. No. 735), 3 to 5 ft.---------- 4.49 ea.
Sunburst Locust (Pat. No. 1313), 3 to 5 ft.---------- 4.95 ea
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, 3 to 5 ft. 4.49 ea
Silver Variegated Maple, 3 to 5 ft. 4.49 ea.
Schwedler Maple, 3 to 5 ft.----- 4.49 ea.
*Yellow Wood, 2 to 3 ft.------ .98 ea.
Canoe Birch, 3 to 4 ft -------- 4.49 ea.
White Ash, 3 to 4 ft.---------- .29 ea.
Green Ash, 3 to 4 ft ---------- .29 ea
Persimmon, 1 to 2 ft.---------- .69 ea
Dawns Redwood, 1 to 2 ft ------ 2.49 ea
Honey Locust, 3 to 6 ft.-------- .69 ea.
Morain Locust, 4 to 5 ft.------- 4.98 ea.
Kentucky Coffee Tree, ½ to 1 ft.-- .49 ea.
*American Linden Tree, 2 ft ---- .79 ea.
*American Linden Tree, 3 to 5 ft. 1.29 ea
Skyline Locust (Pat. No. 1619), 3 to 4 ft.---------- 4.98 ea
*Sassafras, 2 to 3 ft.---------- .49 ea
*Scarlet Maple, 4 to 5 ft ------ .89 ea
Russian Mulberry, 2 to 3 ft.----- .69 ea.
Sycamore Maple, ½ to 1 ft.----- .49 ea.
*Black Gum, 2 to 3 ft -------- .79 ea
Japanese Red Leaf Maple, 1 ft.-- 1.98 ea.
Norway Maple, 1 to 2 ft.-------- .49 ea.
Golden Weeping Willow, 2 to 3 ft.- .29 ea
Golden Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft. - .69 ea.
Amur Corktree, 1 to 2 ft.------- .39 ea.
Black Locust, 2 to 3 ft.--------- .29 ea.
Bald Cypress, 1 to 2 ft.--------- .49 ea.
*Little Leaf Cucumber, 2 to 3 ft. .69 ea.

FRUIT TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Belle of Georgia Peach, 1 to 2 ft.-$.49 ea.
Belle of Georgia Peach, 2 to 3 ft.- .79 ea.
Belle of Georgia Peach, 3 to 5 ft.-1.19 ea.
Elberta Peach, 1 to 2 ft.-------- .49 ea.
Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft.-------- .79 ea.
Elberta Peach, 3 to 5 ft.--------1.19 ea.
J. H. Hale Peach, 1 to 2 ft.------ .49 ea.
J. H. Hale Peach, 2 to 3 ft.------ .79 ea
J. H. Hale Peach, 3 to 5 ft.------1.19 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 1 to 2 ft.------ .49 ea
Hale Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft.------ .79 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 3 to 5 ft.------1.19 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 1 to 2 ft.------- .49 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 2 to 3 ft.------- .79 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 3 to 5 ft.------1.19 ea
Golden Jubilee Peach, 1 to 2 ft.-- .49 ea.
Golden Jubilee Peach, 2 to 3 ft.-- .79 ea.
Golden Jubilee Peach, 3 to 5 ft.--1.19 ea
Champion Peach, 1 to 2 ft.-------- .49 ea.
Champion Peach, 2 to 3 ft.-------- .79 ea.
Champion Peach, 3 to 5 ft.-------1.19 ea.
Maygold Peach, 1 to 2 ft.-------- .49 ea.
Maygold Peach, 2 to 3 ft.-------- .79 ea.
Maygold Peach, 3 to 5 ft.-------1.19 ea.
Blake Peach, 1 to 2 ft.---------- .49 ea.
Blake Peach, 2 to 3 ft.---------- .79 ea.
Blake Peach, 3 to 5 ft.---------1.19 ea.
Stayman Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft. .89 ea.
Stayman Winesap Apple, 4 to 6 ft. 1.49 ea.
Red Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft.--- .89 ea.
Red Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft.---1.49 ea.
Early Harvest Apple, 2 to 3 ft.--- .89 ea.
Early Harvest Apple, 4 to 6 ft.---1.49 ea.
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 2 to 3 ft.- .89 ea
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 4 to 6 ft.-1.49 ea.
Red Jonathan Apple, 2 to 3 ft.---- .89 ea.
Red Jonathan Apple, 4 to 6 ft.---1.49 ea.
Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft.---------- .89 ea.
Lodi Apple, 4 to 6 ft.----------1.49 ea.
Grimes Golden Apple, 2 to 3 ft.--- .89 ea.
Grimes Golden Apple, 4 to 6 ft.- 1.49 ea.
Yellow Transparent Apple, 2-3 ft.- .89 ea.
Yellow Transparent Apple, 4-6 ft.-1.49 ea
Yellow Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft.- .89 ea.
Yellow Delicious Apple, 4 to 6 ft. 1.49 ea.
Early McIntosh Apple, 2 to 3 ft.--- .89 ea.
Early McIntosh Apple, 4 to 6 ft.--1.49 ea.
5-N-1 Apple—5 Varieties on each tree, 3 ft ----------3.98 ea
Montmorency Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.---1.49 ea.
Montmorency Cherry, 4 to 5 ft.---2.98 ea.
Black Tartarian Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. 1.69 ea
Black Tartarian Cherry, 4 to 5 ft.-2.98 ea.
Early Richmond Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. 1.69 ea
Early Richmond Cherry, 4 to 5 ft.-2.98 ea.
Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft.--------1.49 ea.
Kieffer Pear, 3½ to 5 ft.-------1.98 ea.
Orient Pear, 2 to 3 ft.---------1.49 ea.
Orient Pear, 3½ to 5 ft.--------1.98 ea.
Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft.--------1.49 ea.
Bartlett Pear, 3½ to 5 ft.------1.98 ea
Moorpart Apricot, 1 to 2 ft.----- .69 ea.
Moorpart Apricot, 2 to 3 ft.----- .98 ea.
Early Golden Apricot, 1 to 2 ft.-- .69 ea.
Early Golden Apricot, 2 to 3 ft.-- .98 ea.
Nectarine, 1 to 2 ft.---------- .59 ea.
Nectarine, 2½ to 4 ft.--------- .98 ea.
Damson Plum, 1 to 2 ft.-------- .59 ea.
Damson Plum, 2½ to 4 ft.------- .98 ea.
Red June Plum, 1 to 2 ft.------- .59 ea.
Red June Plum, 2½ to 4 ft.------ .98 ea
Bruce Plum, 1 to 2 ft.--------- .59 ea.
Bruce Plum, 2½ to 4 ft.-------- .98 ea.
Methley Plum, 1 to 2 ft.------- .59 ea.
Methley Plum, 2½ to 4 ft.------ .98 ea.
Burbank Plum, 1 to 2 ft.------- .59 ea.
Burbank Plum, 2½ to 4 ft.------ .98 ea.

DWARF FRUIT TREES— 1 or 2 Years Old

Dwarf Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft --$1.98 ea.
Dwarf Elberta Peach, 3½ to 5 ft 2.98 ea
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft. 1.98 ea.
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 3½-5 - 2.98 ea
Dwarf Belle of Georgia Peach, 2-3 1.98 ea.
Dwarf Belle of Ga Peach, 3½-5- 2.98 ea
Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 2-3 ft 1.98 ea.
Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 3½-5 2.98 ea
Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 2-3 ft. 1.98 ea.
Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 3½-5 2.98 ea
Dwarf Yellow Delicious Apple, 2-3 1.98 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Del. Apple, 3½-5 ft 2.98 ea
Dwarf Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft - 1.98 ea.
Dwarf Winesap Apple, 3½ to 5 ft. 2.98 ea.
Dwarf Early McIntosh Apple, 2-3 1.98 ea.
Dwarf Early McIntosh App., 3½-5 2.98 ea
Dwarf Jonathan Apple, 2 to 3 ft.- 1.98 ea.
Dwarf Jonathan Apple, 3½-5 ft.- 2.98 ea.
Dwarf Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft. ---- 1.98 ea.
Dwarf Lodi Apple, 3½ to 5 ft.-- 2.98 ea.
Dwarf Cortland Apple, 2 to 3 ft.- 1.98 ea.
Dwarf Cortland Apple, 3½ to 5 ft. 2.98 ea
Dwarf Northern Spy Apple, 2-3 ft. 1.98 ea.
Dwarf Northern Spy Apple, 3½-5 2.98 ea
Dwarf Yellow Transparent Apple, 2 to 3 ft.---------- 1.98 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Transparent Apple, 3½ to 5 ft.---------- 2.98 ea.
Dwarf Montmorency Cherry, 2-3 ft. 2.49 ea.
Dwarf North Star Cherry, 2-3 ft. 2.49 ea.
Dwarf Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft.-- 2.49 ea.
Dwarf Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft.--- 2.49 ea.
Dwarf Burbank Plum, 2 to 3 ft.- 2.49 ea.

VINES—1 or 2 Years Old

Red Scarlet Honeysuckle, 1 ft. ---$.29 ea.
Wisteria—Purple, ½ to 1 ft.----- .29 ea.
Bittersweet, 1 ft ---- --------- .29 ea.
*Clematis Vine—White, ½ to 1 ft. .29 ea.
Grapes—Luttie or Niagara, ½-1 ft. .49 ea.
Grapes—Concord or Fredonia, ½-1 .49 ea.
Grapes, Oelaware or Catawba, ½-1 .49 ea.
Kudzu Vine, ½ to 1 ft.---------- .29 ea.
Gold Flame Honeysuckle, 1 ft.----- .29 ea.
*Trumpet Creeper, ½ to 1 ft --- .29 ea.
Yellow Jasmine, ½ to 1 ft.------ .59 ea.
*Vinca Minor Clumps---------- .06 ea.
Halls Honeysuckle, 1 ft.--------- .19 ea.
English Ivy, 4 to 8 inch--------- .29 ea.
Boston Ivy, 4 to 8 inch--------- .29 ea.
Euonymus Coloratus, ½ to 1 ft.--- .19 ea.
Ajuga Bronze Ground Cover, 1 yr.- .19 ea.
Euonymus Kewensis, ½ ft.------- .19 ea.
Virginia Creeper, ½ to 1 ft.----- .29 ea.

NUT TREES—1 or 2 Years Old

Hazel Nut, 1 to 2 ft.----------$.79 ea.
Hazel Nut, 3 to 5 ft.----------1.98 ea.
Butternut, 1 to 2 ft.---------- .39 ea.
Butternut, 3 to 4 ft.---------- .98 ea.
Chinese Chestnut, 1 to 2 ft.------ .69 ea.
Chinese Chestnut, 3 to 5 ft.------1.49 ea.
Hardy Pecan Seedlings, 1 to 2 ft.-- .69 ea.
Stuart Pecan—Papershell, 2 ft.---2.98 ea
Stuart Pecan—Papershell, 3½-5 4.49 ea.
Mahan Pecan—Papershell, 2 ft.- 2.98 ea.
Mahan Pecan—Papershell, 3½-5 4.49 ea.
Black Walnut, 1 to 2 ft.-------- .39 ea.
Black Walnut, 3 to 5 ft.-------- .89 ea.
English Walnut, 2 to 3 ft.-------3.98 ea.
Shell Bark Hickory, 1 to 2 ft.---- .69 ea.
American Beech—Collected, 3-4 ft. .49 ea.
Japanese Walnut, 3 to 4 ft.------ .98 ea

EVERGREENS—1 or 2 Years Old

Glossy Abelia, ½ to 1 ft.--------$.29 ea.
*American Holly, ½ to 1 ft.---- .29 ea.
*Rhododendron, ½ to 1 ft.------ .49 ea.
Pfitzer Juniper, ½ to 1 ft.------ .69 ea.
Cherry Laurel, ½ to 1 ft.------- .29 ea.
Nandina, ½ to 1 ft.---------- .49 ea.
Boxwood, ½ ft. ---------------- .39 ea.
Irish Juniper, ½ to 1 ft.-------- .59 ea
Savin Juniper, ½ to 1 ft.------- .59 ea.
Red Berry Pyracantha, ½ to 1 ft.- .49 ea.
Yellow Berry Pyracantha, ½ to 1 ft. .49 ea.
Burfordi Holly, ½ to 1 ft.------ .49 ea.
Dwarf Burfordi Holly, ½ to 1 ft.- .69 ea.
Wax Leaf Ligustrum, ½ to 1 ft.-- .39 ea.
Colorado Blue Spruce, ½ to 1 ft.- .39 ea.
*Mountain Laurel, ½ to 1 ft.-- .29 ea.
*Canadian Hemlock, ½ to 1 ft.-- .19 ea.
*Short Leaf Pine, 1 ft.-------- .19 ea.
Slash Pine, ½ to 1 ft.--------- .19 ea.
*Red Cedar, ½ to 1 ft.-------- .19 ea.
Hetzi Holly, ½ to 1 ft.-------- .59 ea.
Japanese Holly, ½ to 1 ft.------ .59 ea.
Foster Holly, ½ to 1 ft.-------- .49 ea.
Helleri Holly, ½ to 1 ft.-------- .59 ea.
East Palatha Holly, ½ to 1 ft.---- .59 ea.
Chinese Holly, ½ to 1 ft.------- .69 ea.
Andorra Juniper, ½ to 1 ft.----- .59 ea.
Cedrus Oeodara, ½ to 1 ft.----- .59 ea.
Jap Yew, ½ to 1 ft.---------- .79 ea.
Baker Arborvitae, ½ to 1 ft.---- .59 ea.
Berckman's Arborvitae, ½ to 1 ft.- .59 ea.
Globe Arborvitae, ½ to 1 ft.---- .59 ea.
Greek Juniper, ½ to 1 ft.------- .59 ea.
Gardenia—White, ½ to 1 ft.----- .59 ea.
Camellia—Red, ½ to 1 ft.------- .79 ea.
Norway Spruce—½ to 1 ft.------ .29 ea.
Euonymus Radican, ½ to 1 ft.---- .29 ea.
Euonymus Manhattan, ½ ft.------ .29 ea.
Euonymus Pulchellas, ½ to 1 ft.-- .39 ea.
Euonymus Dupont, ½ to 1 ft.---- .39 ea.
*White Pine, 1 ft.---------- .29 ea.
Austrian Pine, ½ to 1 ft.-------- .29 ea.
Mugho Pine, 3 to 5 inch-------- .39 ea.
Scotch Pine, 3 to 5 inch-------- .19 ea.
Western Yellow Pine, 3 to 5 inch-- .19 ea.
White Spruce, ½ to 1 ft.------- .29 ea.
Serbian Spruce, ½ to 1 ft.------ .29 ea.
Douglas Fir, ½ to 1 ft.--------- .39 ea.
Cleyera Japonica, ½ to 1 ft.----- .49 ea.
Eleagnus Fruitlandi, ½ to 1 ft.--- .49 ea.
Thorny Eleagnus, ½ to 1 ft.----- .49 ea.
Hetzi Juniper, ½ to 1 ft.-------- .59 ea.
Sargent Juniper, ½ to 1 ft.----- .69 ea.
Shore Juniper, ½ to 1 ft.------- .49 ea.
Yupon Holly, ½ to 1 ft.--------- .59 ea.

BERRY PLANTS, ETC.— 1 or 2 Years Old

Black Raspberry, ½ to 1 ft.-----$.29 ea.
Red Everbearing Raspberry, ½-1 ft. .29 ea.
Dewberry, ½ to 1 ft.---------- .29 ea.
Boysenberry, ½ to 1 ft.-------- .29 ea.
Blackberry, ½ to 1 ft.--------- .29 ea.
Gooseberry, ½ to 1 ft.--------- .98 ea.
Figs, 1 to 2 ft.---------------- .98 ea.

BULBS, AND PERENNIALS— 1 or 2 Years Old

3 Pampas Grass—White Plumes--$1.19
12 Hibiscus, Mallow Marvel in Mixed Colors---------- 1.19
B Hollyhocks, Mixed Colors, Roots 1.19
10 Cannas, Red, Pink, Yellow---- 1.49
20 Iris—Blue or Purple--------- 1.39
*20 Day Lilies, Roots, Orange Flowers 1.19
B Creeping Phlox, Pink, Blue, White and Red ---------- 1.39
6 Fancy Leaf Caladium, Red, White 1.39
50 Gladiolus, Mixed Colors------ 1.98
B Alyssum, Gold Dust---------- 1.19
B Anthemis, Yellow------------ 1.19
B Carnation, Red, Pink, or White- 1.19
B Coreopsis, Sunburst Dbl.------ 1.19
B Candytuft (Iberis), Semp. White 1.19
B Babysbreath, White --------- 1.19
B Gaillardia, Red ------------ 1.19
B Blue Flax (Linum)----------- 1.19
B Shasta Daisy, Alaska-------- 1.19
6 Delphinium, Oark Blue------- 1.19
B Tritoma, Mixed ------------ 1.19
B Dianthus, Pinks ------------ 1.19
B Lupines, Mixed Colors-------- 1.19
5 Sedium, Oragon Blood-------- 1.19
4 Clematis, Yellow ------------ 1.19
B Fall Asters, Red or White----- 1.19
B Fall Asters, Pink or Lavender-- 1.19
*6 Yucca, Candle of Heaven------ 1.19
5 Oriental Poppy, Scarlet------- 1.19
2 Peonies, Red, Pink, or White-- 1.19
5 Mums, Red or Yellow--------- 1.19
4 Dahlias, Red or Pink--------- 1.19
4 Dahlias, Purple or Yellow----- 1.19
3 Liriope, 8ig 8lue ----------- 1.19
3 Liriope, Variegated ---------- 1.19

BERRIES, FRUITS AND HEOGE— 1 or 2 Years Old

10 Rhubarb, 1 year Roots -------$1.5
10 Asparagus, 1 year Roots ------ 1.0
25 Strawberry—Blakemore or Tenn. Beauty --------- 1.0
25 Gem Everbearing Strawberry --- 1.5
100 South Privet, 1 to 2 ft. ------ 2.4
25 North Privet, 1 to 2 ft. ------ 2.4
25 California Privet, 1 to 2 ft. -- 2.4
25 Multiflora Rose, 1 to 2 ft. ---- 2.4

NATIVE WILO FLOWERS— 1 or 2 Years Old Collected from the Mountains

5 Lady's Slipper, Pink --------$1.1
6 Blood Root, White Flowers ---- 1.1
6 Dutchman Breeches, White ---- 1.1
4 Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Purple ---- 1.1
3 Oogtooth Violet, Yellow ------ 1.1
20 Hardy Garden Violet, Blue ---- 1.1
3 Partridge Berry ------------- 1.1
3 Passionflower --------------- 1.1
6 Bird Foot Violet, Blue ------- 1.1
6 Trilliums, Mixed Colors ------ 1.1
6 Blue Bells ------------------ 1.1
6 Maiden Hair Fern ------------ 1.1
B Hayscented Fern ------------- 1.1
10 Christmas Fern -------------- 1.1
4 Cinnamon Fern --------------- 1.1
3 Royal Fern ------------------ 1.1
6 White Violets --------------- 1.1
6 Hepatica, Mixed Colors ------- 1.1
4 Solomon Seal, White --------- 1.1
3 Trailing Arbutus, Pink ------- 1.1
4 Sweet Williams, Pink -------- 1.1
4 Star Grass, White ----------- 1.1
4 Golden Seal, White ---------- 1.1
6 May Apple, White ------------ 1.1
6 Cardinal Flower, Red -------- 1.1

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Carolina Country

formerly CAROLINA FARMER

Vol. 3, No. 2 *February, 1971*

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and
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Carolina Homemaker Editor

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P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

J. C. Brown, Jr.
Executive Manager

COVER — If you look closely you just might spot several young North Carolinians in this group of members of the 1970 Rural Electric Youth Tour. Associate Editor Ed Brown, Jr. made the picture as former astronaut William A. Anders, who circled the moon on the Apollo 8 mission, welcomed the Youth Tour teens on behalf of the President at the White House. This could be your year to be a Youth Tour Winner.

This Month . . .

6 YOUTH TOUR REPORT
8 WINNING COMMUNITIES
12 THE CAROLINA HOMEMAKER
16 A CHANGE OF COURSE?
12 HALE!

CAROLINA COUNTRY IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT RICHMOND, VA., 23219. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 911, BRANCH BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602. POSTMASTER, SEND FORM 3579 TO BOX 1699, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 75 CENTS PER YEAR. PRINTED BY BEACON PRESS INC., RICHMOND, VA. ADDRESS ALL MAIL TO: **CAROLINA COUNTRY, BOX 1699, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602.**

A New Era for the Consumer

A change is working in your favor across the state and nation. The consumer finally is becoming important and both public agencies and the business community are beginning to give him more consideration.

The individual consumer, however, still is unable to achieve much on his own. To act effectively, he must act through consumer organizations. North Carolina fortunately already has such an organization in the North Carolina Consumers Council.

As a consumer, you need the Consumers Council. And the Council needs you.

The three-year-old Council is a statewide, non-partisan, non-profit corporation formed by consumers and run by consumers to serve consumers. Its officers and workers are unpaid volunteers, but it must have money to accomplish its objectives.

The stronger you make the Consumers Council the more support it can give Attorney General Robert Morgan and his Consumer Protection Division in their unrelenting efforts to represent the consumer public in matters that concern you.

The larger the Council's membership the more respect it can command for consumers from the State agencies which deal with consumer issues, the more it can do to win approval of consumer protection measures in the General Assembly and the better success it will have in opposing bills unfavorable to consumers.

By joining the Council you help it protect yourself and responsible businessmen from deceptive trade practices and help assure yourself of better values, dependable merchandise, reliable service and repairs, guarantees that mean what they say and fair terms for credit when you have to borrow or buy on time.

You can join by sending $3 for a year's membership, along with your name and complete address, to: Membership Chairman, North Carolina Consumers Council, P.O. Box 10273, Raleigh, N.C. 27605. The $3 covers husband and wife jointly as well as individuals. Associate memberships are $5 each. Dues for local groups, clubs and organizations are $15 a year. Join yourself and get your club to join too. Working in the consumer movement could be one of the most rewarding projects your club has ever undertaken.

Jim Chaney

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

a commentary on events and issues important to consumer-owners of EMCs/by J. C. Brown Jr

FPC Suspends CP&L Rate Increase

COOPERATIVE AND MUNICIPAL customers of CP&L will save several million dollars as a result of the Federal Power Commission's suspension of the company's proposed wholesale rate increase.

On December 23, responding to petitions from N.C. Electric Membership Corporation and others, the FPC suspended the increase for five months and called for hearings. At the end of five months, CP&L can put the increase—averaging 32 per cent—into effect; however, should the FPC eventually disallow or discount the increase, CP&L will be required to make refunds plus interest.

Among those intervening in the case also are the ElectriCities of North Carolina and the Attorney General. In protesting the astonishingly large increase requested, the cooperatives alleged that it constituted a breach of contract under which 16 EMCs purchase power.

VEPCO Seeks Rate Increase, Too

VIRGINIA Electric and Power Company on December 23 announced that it would file for wholesale rate increases averaging about 34 per cent for the six North Carolina cooperatives which buy power from it. The board of N.C. Electric Membership Corporation has approved its intervention and objection on behalf of its member systems.

Fuel Supply and Cost Study

NATIONAL Rural Electric Cooperative Association has employed law firms to make a legal investigation of cost and supply of fuel. One of the firms has offices in Fayetteville and Washington, D.C. It is Rally, Talley & Bouknight. NRECA is concerned that there may be a conspiracy in the fuel industry to control supply, force prices upward, and pressure regulatory agencies into greater leniency toward that part of the fuel industry which it regulates. Many of the nation's largest oil companies also own much of the nation's coal, which recently is claimed to be in short supply by producers.

3-bedroom COLONIAL

BUILD THIS HOME

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Here's how: Select Jim Walter to be your builder. Then you can join right in . . . actually take a part in doing some of the construction yourself. Not on the outside . . . but the inside finishing work . . . the slower, costlier part of building your new home. You can actually spend your spare time making money by not having to pay the high cost of labor to finish the part you can do yourself. And it doesn't matter how much or how little. The more you can do, the more money you'll save. Just tell Jim Walter where to stop, then you take over. We'll even furnish the materials you'll use and include their cost in your mortgage.

OVER 20 HIGH QUALITY, LOW COST HOMES — Select from over twenty models that can be individually constructed on your property. They're LOW in cost but HIGH in quality. We use long-lasting, heavy duty roofing, aluminum windows especially designed for long, maintenance-free, easy operation and hardboard siding that resists rot, won't warp or cheque and holds paint for years longer. This siding is truly a wonder board.

A new home, permanently constructed on your land is TODAY'S BEST INVESTMENT. Most of us pay monthly for a place to live. If you are paying for a permanent home on land that you own, these payments become an investment. Your net worth increases . . . your money grows. Invest in a permanent home NOW . . . a home built by Jim Walter.

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If rural route please give directions

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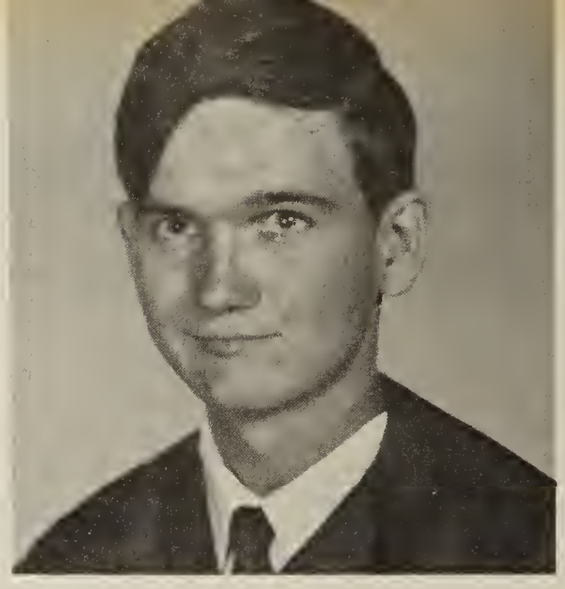


Many EMCs throughout North Carolina will soon be sponsoring contests for young people to win all-expense-paid trips to the nation's Capital City. The winners will join other youths from across the state and nation for the fun, thrill, and education of touring Washington for a full week.

If you're a high school student and live in an area served by an electric membership corporation you could be a lucky winner. To find out if your EMC is participating in the Tour, just call or go by the office and ask. One of last year's winners, Michael Davis, tells you why below.

Route 1
Mount Olive, North Carolina
February 1, 1970

Dear Fellow Teenager,

How would you like to travel to Washington, D.C. in June on a special guided tour? You may experience one of the most rewarding parts of your life through such a trip.

Not only will you have the opportunity to gain a deep insight into our democratic government, the culture of our society, and to become familiar with a historical background of our country; but also you will benefit personally. Meeting other young people from over the entire nation and enjoying the many activities of the Tour are a few of the memorable events which you will always cherish.

Can you imagine—having breakfast with North Carolina Congressmen, touring the White House, the FBI Building, the National Wax Museum, the Capitol Building, having delicious meals in an Italian restaurant and a seafood restaurant, a boat ride down the Potomac River and visiting many other places of interest?

Now, the question is—how can you win this Grand Tour? All you need to do is just take advantage of the great opportunity offered by your local electric membership corporation. It is responsible for making this challenge available to you. You may enter the contest by composing an essay on a topic suggested by your local EMC, or whatever the rules of your EMC.

It only takes a little time and effort, and then you might actually WIN this, as I did in June of 1970. And I may truly say that I am most thankful for such a wonderful experience. I suggest that you, too, try for a wonderful week in Washington.

Sincerely,
Michael Davis

1971 RURAL ELECTRIC YOUTH TOUR

N. CAROLINA

JUNE 12-19, 1971 Washington, D.C.

Sparta delegation: (L-R) Gov. Scott, Homer Edwards, Frances Wagoner, John Woodruff, Jerry Bumgarner, and Eugene Gra

Governor's Award

One of Gov. Bob Scott's campaign promises as he traveled across the state in 1968 was to encourage smaller communities to participate in the economic development of our state.

This promise is being fulfilled in the form of the North Carolina's Governor's Award Program—a program which designates those communities which are ready to attract industrial and economic growth.

A total of 27 communities have received the Governor's Award. The communities of Marion and Laurinburg were the first recipients on April 6, 1970. Nineteen others received their awards personally from Gov. Scott in a ceremony held December 9 in Raleigh.

Eight of the communities receiving awards that day were in Northwest North Carolina. Newspapers in the towns noted that the preparation of the eight communities "was coordinated by Herman Anderson, Director of Area Development with Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation" with the assistance of a regional representative of the Division of Commerce and Industry.

"Much of the work involved in the preparation for this award was done by members of Blue Ridge Electric's Industrial Advisory Committees, local Chambers of Commerce and individuals from local governments," the papers reported.

The eight Northwestern North Carolina communit included Wilkesboro, North Wilkesboro, Sparta, W Jefferson, Boone, Lenoir, Hudson and Granite Falls.

Other communities receiving the award personally fr the Governor included: Andrews, Creedmoor, Holly Rid Middlesex, Murfreesboro, Red Springs, Roanoke Rapi Swansboro, Tabor City, Wallace, and Winterville.

In presenting the awards, Governor Scott said, "I will presenting the Governor's Award to you; but as y Governor, I feel that I am receiving a gift. The work, effort and the results are exactly what I wanted."

Upon his election, Gov. Scott called together Roy Sowers, Jr., the newly appointed Director of Department of Conservation and Development, industr developers, and business and professional leaders to disc what could be done to stimulate development in th areas.

The North Carolina Governor's Award Program was b from these discussions. Each person participating in th discussions agreed that there were certain basic crite which had to be present before a community could exp to participate in economic growth. These basic criteria w incorporated into five requirements which a commun must successfully achieve before being designated Governor's Award winning community. These five ca gories are:

1. An organization must be present within the community to promote the community. The organization can be a chamber of commerce, development commission, civic club, development corporation—the type organization is not so important so long as the organization is promotional minded for the community. The organization must be accompanied by a local development corporation chartered under the laws of North Carolina. Such a corporation must have the legal authority to buy, borrow, and sell.

2. A complete Community Audit must be done on the community. The Audit is a seven page sheet designed by the Division of Commerce and Industry. It translates ambiguous statements such as we have plenty of water available into a hard fact that there are X number of gallons surplus above peak use. Information from this Audit will be placed into a computer which will enable the Division to more easily identify communities which can meet a propsect's basic requirements. With more than 250 communities in North Carolina, it is imperative that a community keep this information current and correct.

3. A factual up-to-date brochure is an important tool in a community's efforts to achieve economic growth. These brochures are to be mailed to potential prospects in hopes they will generate enough interest for a personal visit. Brochures need not be expensive.

4. Industrial sites with utilities are an absolute must for a community if it hopes to attract industry. A minimum size of 10 acres per site is required with no maximum. The number of sites that must be available is determined by the size of the community.

5. A clean attractive community is an asset which should be valued. The entire Governor's Award Program is designed to prepare a community for development. As each category is successfully completed, a change in attitude takes place among the citizens. Their interest in the better things is heightened. The cleanup-fixup category usually involves all of the people within a community. Each person therefore feels that they have a part in the well-being of their town.

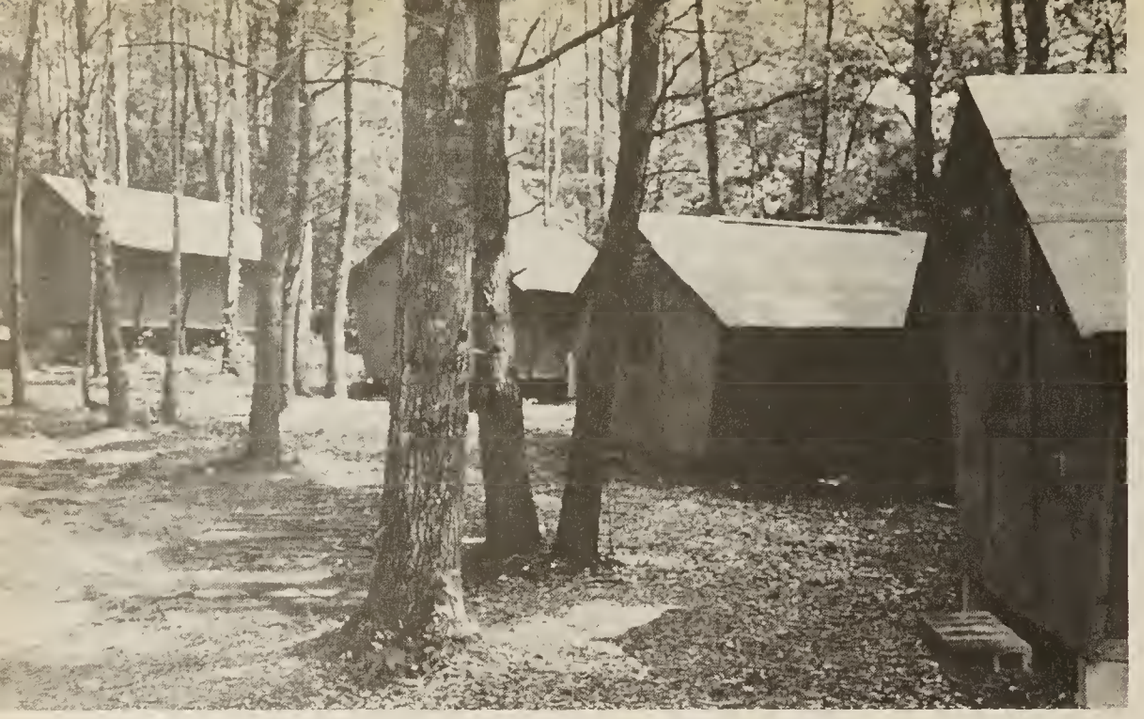
When discussing what was meant by smaller community, a decision was made to identify them with a population of 15,000 and under. No community of more than 15,000 population is eligible to enter. This in no way means that the Division of Commerce and Industry is not interested in the larger communities of North Carolina. The fact is that most communities over this size are represented by their own development commissions.

The Governor's Award Program is implemented by the five Regional Offices of the Division of Commerce and Industry. An official entry blank is available from any of these offices. There is no entry fee, yet there is a commitment on behalf of the community in terms of time and effort. Upon receipt of an entry, Governor Scott acknowledges by letter. Personnel from the Division of Commerce and Industry work with the various community leaders as they strive to successfully complete each category. A review team from the Raleigh staff of the Division of Commerce and Industry makes a personal visit to the community to inspect each phase of the Program. Upon the recommendation of this committee, the Governor then designates the community as a Governor's Award winning community. Appropriate presentation ceremonies are then arranged.

North Carolina's EMCs have been very active in these programs. Tremendous interest has been generated by the Governor's Award but the important part is that these communities are now better prepared for economic growth.

Ed Brown, Jr.

R.C. "Bob" Wakefield, mayor of Granite Falls, accepts Award from Governor.



A year-round Christian camp and conference grounds situated on 810 acres of virginal terrain in the scenic Blue Ridge Mountains of Western North Carolina offers both quiet meditation and recreation for the young and old alike to enjoy.

The Wilds, located south of Rosman, is operated by Hemlock Hills Christian Association—a non-denominational Christian Camp and Conference Center located in Greenville, S C.

A brochure states the purpose o *The Wilds* "is to provide fo Christian growth and enrichment in wholesome natural setting, providin the opportunity for young people an adults to replenish and increase thei spiritual resources so necessary fo Christian living in today's world."

Campers participate in Bible classe and a variety of recreational activitie including swimming, water skiing, fish ing, boating, hiking, nature studie archery, basketball, and tennis t name a few.

The Wilds offers a full schedul of summer camping during the montl of June, July and August. And the are special camps for three age group Junior Camp, Junior High Camp, Senior High Camp.

In addition, one may take a vantage of a leadership training pr gram for 16 year olds and up, or four-week physical fitness program.

A winter camping schedule is al available. During the school year, tl facilities are used for weekend cam ing and outdoor education for schoo and adult conferences.

Facilities at the camp are excelle and include seven, A-frame houses f

Campers stay in grouped "birdhouses

Part of fun and games with big ball.

Lodge building houses meeting roor

staff members, a lodge building, a cafeteria and 40 cabins grouped 10 around a bathhouse and called "birdhouses." Each cabin accommodates seven campers and a counselor.

The lodge building includes two motel wings with 21 rooms, a large meeting room, administrative offices, smaller rooms and a recreation room and snack bar in the basement.

The cafeteria usually serves family style and can easily accommodate up to 280 camper capacity and staff members.

A typical summer session will have 40 counselors plus instructors and staff. Counselors are given a week of training prior to camp and may receive three hours of college credit for their work at the camp. Both college students and teachers serve as counselors, most of them connected with Bob Jones University.

Long-range plans call for the building of outlying camps designed for different age groups. When completed there will be a six-unit camp and conference complex that will accommodate 1,300 persons at one time. Plans include a Bible conference grounds, an Indian Village, a Frontierland, a special high school facility, and trailer and tent camping accommodations.

The Wilds is served by Haywood Electric Membership Corporation of Waynesville which constructed new line and heavied up existing lines to serve the facility.

Further information on the Christian camp may be obtained by writing Hemlock Hills Christian Association, Inc., 232 Azalea Court, Greenville, S. C. 29607. *Ed Brown, Jr.*

The Wilds

One of three waterfalls on the Toxaway Creek offers scenic beauty and fun.

Indoor Gardens

An indoor garden is the perfect way to grow and display decorative plants in your home. An indoor garden is essentially a planter equipped with high-intensity fluorescent lights.

The recent development of high-intensity indoor lamps for gardening has solved the problems of growing plants indoors. The growth of indoor plants is no longer hampered by lack of light. These high-intensity lamps can be built into planters that enhance, instead of detract, from the appearance of a room.

The above figure is an indoor hanging basket planter. Lights in the panels between the baskets provide all the light the plants need. The instructions for this planter as well as five other planter designs can be ordered. Ask for the USDA House and Garden Bulletin No. 133, titled "Indoor Gardens for Decorative Plants." The price is 10 cents. Order from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

For those who enjoy foliage plants and would like to see an outstanding display, the Horticultural Science Department of North Carolina State University invites you to visit the conservatory in their greenhouses in Raleigh. The conservatory is a world of foliage plants—all the varieties you could ask for of ferns, dracaenas, ficus, philodenron, and many other plants. The conservatory is open from 8 to 5, Monday through Friday. If you plan to come with a large group, please call the Horticultural Science Department in advance.

The Carolina Homemaker
Edited by Betty Twiggs

H

Success with growing plants, whether in the home or out-of-doors, depends upon the wisdom used in selecting those plants that will thrive in the environment in which they will be placed, and with the care that they will be receiving. The chief factors affecting plant growth in the home are light, air, humidity, soil, soil moisture, temperature and fertilizers.

Either the wrong kind of plants for the particular home environment or neglect of some essential factor for growth is usually responsible for sick plants in the home. Therefore, all factors in plant growth should be considered in selecting plants.

1. *Light* — Without light, green plants cannot manufacture food and soon die. The first step in growing good house plants should be to choose the right plant for the available light, and then adjust other growth factors accordingly. Many houses shut out much of the sunlight, and as a result, only shade loving plants can be grown there. For a variety in house plants, sunny as well as shady windows are needed.

House plants are generally classified according to their light intensity requirements as follows—direct-sun, partial-shade or shade.

Direct-sun plants are chiefly the flowering plants such as geranium, Christmas cactus, poinsettias, wax begonias and kalanchoe. Some of the foliage plants, cacti and succulents which do well in the direct sun are the Wandering Jew, snake plant, sedum, Moses-in-the-Bullrushes, cactus, and the artillery plant.

These direct-sun plants should be located so that the sun shines directly on the leaves. They grow well in south windows, but may be placed in east or west windows providing they get several hours of direct sun each day. No flowering plant should ever be put in shade for more than a short time if the plant is to remain in good condition.

Partial-shade plants include flowering and foliage plants which grow best in a few hours of direct sun in winter, but do better in light shade in other seasons. These are suited to east and north windows. Examples are African violet, gloxinia, caladium, orchid, and tuberous begonia. The Boston ferm, Chinese evergreen, croton, dracaena, dumb cane, grape ivy, peperomia, and rubber plant also do well in partial shade.

The shade tolerant plants are chiefly the foliage plants which will grow in north windows. A few such plants are the Chinese evergreen, fiddle leaf fig, grape ivy, peperomia rubber plant, snake plant, and the dumbcane.

In poorly lighted areas of the home, plants can be grown by supplementing daylight with artificial light. Supplementary lighting can be provided by using recessed spotlights in hallways, planters, and room dividers, or by

se Plants

placing the plants under reading lamps for four or five hours at night. Daylight type fluorescent lights provide a good light source for plants and are easily concealed in bookcases, and unused fireplaces.

2. *Humidity* – most house plants will tolerate a relative humidity of 40 to 60%. There are several ways to increase the humidity. Plants can be put in shallow water-tight trays filled with a few inches of crushed stone or sand, and the stone or sand material kept constantly moist. The plants, however, should not be sitting in water. Evaporating pans of water placed on radiators will help. Humidifying devices on hot air furnaces should be kept filled with water. Plants that require excessively high humidity should be grown in a terrarium.

3. *Air* – Carbon dioxide, essential for food manufacture by the plant, is seldom a limiting factor in the atmosphere of the home. Good ventilation is essential in the winter time, because most house plants are very sensitive to gas fumes from stove and heaters that do not burn properly. Avoid placing plants in drafts.

4. *Temperature* – Most house plants tolerate the normal temperature fluctuations in the home, but they will grow better if the temperature is 10 to 15 degrees less at night than during the day. This cooler temperature reduces food loss at night when the plants are not manufacturing food.

Most foliage plants will do best at a night temperature of 60-65° F. African violet, gloxinia, poinsettia and begonia also require a night temperature above 60° F. However, most other flowering plants will have a more intense flower color and a longer flower life if the night temperature is kept between 50 and 60° F.

5. *Water* – Whether plants are watered from the top, the bottom, or by use of wick makes little difference. The important thing is that the soil be kept at the right moisture level and that it does not become soggy.

Plants should be checked daily and watered only when the soil becomes slightly dry. When watering from the top, apply enough water so that some drips from the drainage hole, and after about ten minutes, discard the water that remains in the saucer. Even watering from the bottom, the pots should not be allowed to stand in water for extended periods of time.

Plants in sunlight and those in small pots and actively growing will require frequent watering. On the other hand, newly potted plants and those growing in containers without drainage holes should be watered more sparingly.

After watering plants growing in containers without drainage holes, the container should be tilted on the side so as to allow excessive water to rain freely. Soggy soil conditions which limit soil aeration is the most frequent cause of loss of plants growing in such containers.

6. *Soil Mixture* – The essential characteristics of a good soil are that it hold water and at the same time be porous enough to allow air to get to the roots. Most all native soils will benefit from the addition of organic matter such as peat moss or leaf mold. These materials help a sandy soil to hold water and nutrients, and allow a heavy clay soil to drain better and consequently allow more air to get to the roots. Perlite and vermiculite are good substitutes for peat moss.

The following three types of soil mixtures are suggested as guides:

(a) For most flowering plants: 1 part soil, 1 part moss, 1 part coarse sand by volume.

(b) For most foliage plants and some flowering plants such as African violets, tuberous begonia and gloxinia: 2 parts soil, 2 parts peat moss, and 1 part coarse sand by volume.

(c) For cacti and succulents: 1 part soil, 1 part peat moss, and 2 parts coarse sand by volume.

7. *Fertilizers* – House plants should be fertilized only during periods of active growth. Regular periodic fertilization during the seasons when plants grow very slowly may cause serious plant injury. For this reason, it is generally best to use the appearance of the plant itself to govern the time or need for fertilization. As long as the plant maintains its normal green color and is producing a sufficient number of flowers, no additional fertilization is needed. As a general rule, the average house plant will require about four or five feeds a year.

Use complete fertilizers, (those containing nitrogen, phosporus and potassium on the fertilizer bag, the first second, and third numbers respectively) unless a soil test indicates an excess of one of these elements. Water soluable forms are generally safe and easier to use. However, the dry forms are quite satisfactory if scratched into the soil surface. Apply fertilizer only to moist soil. Concentrated fertilizers applied to dry soil will often burn the roots.

Follow the directions on the package for applying the water soluble fertilizers and if there is any doubt, cut this rate in half and apply more frequently. For applying dry fertilizers, such as 8-8-8, about one-half teaspoon to a 6" plant is adequate.

If you would like additional information on house plants, you might be interested in the U.S.Department of Agriculture's House and Garden Bulletin #82 titled, "Selecting and Growing House Plants." The price of the bulletin is 15 cents and it may be ordered from:

The Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402.

MAILBOX

We thoroughly enjoy your magazine. The recipes are excellent, the business coverage pertinent and the warmth and friendliness can be felt through the entire publication. Thanks for the pleasure, information and enjoyment you bring to us through Carolina Country.

Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Bachelor
Miami, Fla.

I enjoy your magazine so very much, especially the patterns. All is so worthwhile from cover to cover.

Mrs. H. M. Bailey
Woodlief

Please renew my subscription. Did like Mr. Chaney's write-up about going back to his old home. He writes so well and is so right about being thankful.

Miss Jessie Lewis Swindell
Englehard

Our family really enjoys Carolina Country.

Mrs. Lloyd E. Overton Jr.
Rt. 2, Edenton

I always look forward to getting my Carolina Country for the good reading, the recipe of the month and the free patterns, so the saying that you cannot get something for nothing is not true in this case.

Mrs. Allen Flimster
Rt. 5, Statesville

I enjoy Carolina Country very much, especially the patterns. I make stuffed toys including Easter bunnies, Teddy bears, hound dogs, crosseyed mice and rag doll called Sunbonnet Sue, and I have five grandchildren.

Mrs. John S. Brown
1933 Perkinsville Dr.
Boone, N. C. 28607

I always enjoy reading Carolina Country.

Mrs. Ray Caudill
Rt. 4, Asheboro

600 assorted sweet onion plants with free planting guide, $4.20 postpaid. TONCO, "home of the sweet onion." Farmersville, Texas 75031.

Fashion FAVORITES

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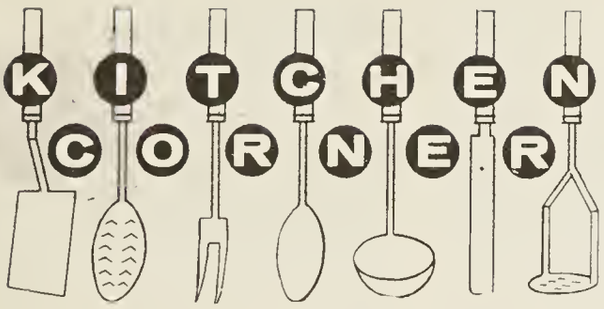
Send 65 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA COUNTRY, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N. Y. 10011. For first class mail, add 15 cents for each pattern.



RAW APPLE CAKE

Put it all in one bowl and mix—that's an easy cake and a delicious one too, says Mrs. Maness of Carthage, North Carolina. That's the way you make "Raw Apple Cake."

Mr. and Mrs. Maness are retired farmers. They live on a 165 acre farm and have 3 children and 8 grandchildren. Mrs. Maness's hobbies are crocheting afghans and making quilts.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: Betty Twiggs, Kitchen Corner, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. Tell us something about yourself and family and give us the name of your electric membership corporation. We pay $2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

CAROLINA COUNTRY RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. W. H. Maness, Route 1, Carthage, N.C. 28327

RAW APPLE CAKE

1½ cups cooking oil
2 cups sugar
3 eggs
3 cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon vanilla
3 cups raw apples chopped well
1 cup nuts (walnut or pecan)

Combine all ingredients and mix well. Bake at 325 degrees for 1 hr. 15 minutes.

Free Patterns

Sacque Set

A wardrobe for baby—use baby wool and knitting needles to create this three-piece sacque set.

Baby Afghan

If you need a baby gift, this yellow afghan can be knitted in a short time with ¾" diameter needles.

Knitted Slippers

Keep your family's toes warm this winter. Knit wooly slippers for everyone. Directions for all sizes.

Polar Teddy Bear

A polar teddy bear? What else would you call a toy bear made of durable white terry cloth?

To:
The Carolina Homemaker
P. O. Box 1699
Raleigh, N. C. 27602

This pattern offer expires
April 15, 1971

Please send me the pattern instructions I have checked below. I am enclosing a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope bearing a 6-cent stamp. (Two such envelopes are required for more than 4 patterns.)

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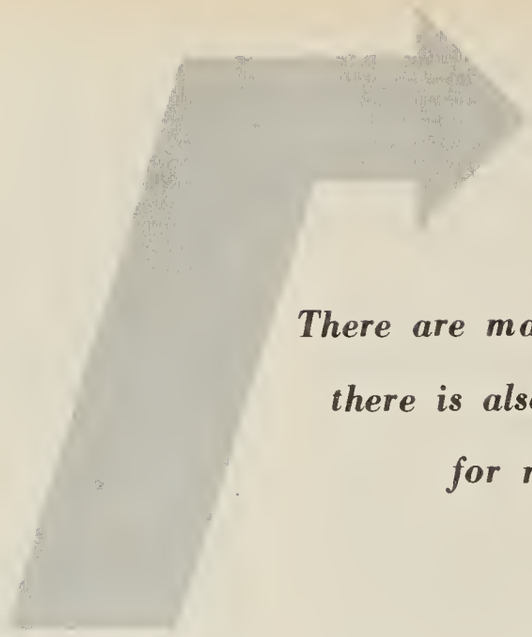


There are many uncertainties, but there is also guarded optimism for rural America.

WASHINGTON – The people who live with statistics and other tools used to diagnose the nation's complex economy are getting excited: Rural America is coming alive.

They are as yet cautious about predicting the future. But the signs of the 1960's–only now being read fully–point to an accelerated growth in industrialization, employment and larger incomes undreamed of a few years ago.

According to U.S. Department of Agriculture economists, here is part of the story since 1960:

– Nonfarm employment in counties outside of big-city areas rose about five percent a year, compared with four percent for metropolitan jobs.

– New plants or expansions of old ones in rural or partly rural communities accounted for one-fifth of the national gain in manufacturing employment.

– Nearly half of the new manufacturing jobs have been in nonmetropolitan areas, although these account for only about one-fourth of the jobs.

Claude C. Haren, a specialist with the Economic Development Division in USDA, looks back on the decade of the 1960's as a possible beacon of future growth for Rural America. Among the main factors cited by Haren for the job surge during the past decade are:

– Progress made in building the vast interstate highway system;

– Improvements in processing, marketing and transportation technologies; and

– The increasing attraction of today's small cities and towns as places to work and live.

"The interstate highway system and modernized roadway, waterway, rail and air transport greatly extended the radius within which relocated or expanded facilities could serve industrial as well as consumer outlets," Haren says.

Improved water and sewer systems and the availability of low-cost electric service in rural areas and communities have become increasingly important in the selection of plant sites, he adds.

Where have most of the new industrial jobs gone?

The South accounted for about 60 percent of the annual growth during the 1960's outside of the 193 big city markets, according to government studies.

Counties in the Great Lakes industrial belt, and in the area from Lake Superior southwest through Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, showed substantial growth. Scattered counties in the northeast gained, mainly in manufacturing.

Rural counties in the west, north central and mountain states–where distances are vast and populations sparse–have been among the few areas to lag in gaining new jobs.

An encouraging sign is the wide variety of products involved in rural industrial growth. Consumer items range widely from wearing apparel, foods and home-building materials to all types of furniture, household fixtures, appliances, radios, TV sets, mobile homes, costume jewelry and watches.

Industrial products run the gamut from chemicals, aircraft parts and machine tools to the heavy products like steel and aluminum.

As the National Geographic Society reported recently, tourists from the city are surprised by what they see in the country today–a medical instrument factory growing amid cornfields, an electronics plant bracketed by silos and barns, a manufacturer of engine valves sharing rangeland with beef cattle.

USDA notes that 84 of the nation's top 500 industrial corporations have now opened 144 plants in the farm state of Nebraska.

Reasons for the dramatic rural industrial gains include the fact that land values are lower in the country.

"Industrial sections of many cities have not kept pace with technology, and redevelopment costs are high," USDA analysts point out.

Traffic is less difficult in the country, and living conditions often more pleasant. "Improvements in transportation and communication are lessening disadvantages of rural communities," say the government people.

They attribute rural gains in part to the mounting social problems of the city, such as the rise of crime, drug addiction, and general disorder.

Put all together the current picture shapes up like this:

The massive migrations from farms to cities are over. There simply are not enough people left on farms to bring another tidal wave from country to city such as that of the 1950's. Today, by Bureau of Census definition, there are fewer than three million farms and only 10 million people living on them–barely five percent of the country's population.

But this is not the entire story of rural areas, the small towns and the nonfarm scene. In many parts of the country the migration tide lately has been reversed. Many rural counties in the southern Piedmont, middle Tennessee Valley, eastern Oklahoma, and northern and western Arkansas–which lost population in the 1950's–gained during the last decade.

Even in the 1950's, when farm-to-city migration was at full tide, more than three-fourths of the nation's communities (with 2,500 to 25,000 people) increased in population.

Over-all, according to USDA, these small cities and towns increased 21

percent, compared with the U.S. average of 18 percent during the period. Even so, rural America still has many difficult problems to solve. As economists for the Chase Manhattan Bank, New York, put it:

"This turn for the better in rural fortunes is so far neither robust nor enduring enough to mean that rural areas have less than their share of problems.

"To the contrary, rural America, with one-third of the national population, has one-half of the nation's poor and 60 percent of the substandard housing. The sparse population in some areas makes the provision of adequate public services—particularly quality education and health care—both difficult and expensive."

Don Paarlberg, director of economics for USDA, says there is no one-shot, sure-fire remedy for rural problems. The damage, he says, has been severe.

"Most of those who migrate from the rural areas leave in their teens and twenties, when on the verge of their productive years," says Paarlberg. "They carry with them the investment in their upbringing and education. Conservatively estimated at $15,000 per person, this human investment is a contribution from the rural areas that runs about $12 billion a year, several times the total of all subsidies provided to agriculture."

Paarlberg believes much more must be done. Here are some of his proposals:

1. Locate still more of our new factories in rural areas. This can be done by local, state and national tax policies to provide realistic economic incentives. Guaranteed loans at favorable interest rates are needed.

2. Better education for rural people, including equal educational opportunities for all races. (About one-fourth of the rural poor are nonwhite).

3. Improved facilities are required, public services as well as improved private housing. Public needs include sewer, water, electric power, communication and recreational facilities.

Rural success stories, meanwhile, are building up in government files, the statistics and evidence showing how combined efforts by private industry and local, state and federal governments have brought more jobs and wealth to specific areas.

One such triumph cited by USDA officials is the 10-county Barren River Development District in Western Kentucky.

Work began on an organized scale in 1954 to bring together programs available which might help a depressed area. Farming had faded as the prime employer and new avenues for economic growth were required.

Watershed projects, sewers, recreation areas, tourist facilities and dozens of other accomplishments helped make the Barren River area a place where more industry wanted to locate. By the time the campaign was in full swing, 13,000 new industrial jobs had been filled, according to USDA records.

Net effect was that the 10-county area reversed its population decline of the 1950's and began to grow instead.

But not all local projects have been successful. And economists warn that new industry can cost a community more than it may be worth. A recent report by the Economic Research Service in USDA involving the impact of new industry on local government finances in five small towns—also in Kentucky—had this to say:

"The establishment of a manufacturing plant in a rural town is often thought to bring about an accompanying increase in tax revenue for the community.

"What many persons overlook, however, is that a new plant may also bring about increased demands for services that may increase the cost to local government by an amount equal to or greater than the increase in tax revenue. As a result, local citizens may find it necessary to pay somewhat higher taxes if they want to maintain the quality of their local government services."

The report, however, went on to say that it did not take into consideration the "over-all benefit to the community" brought by new plants and agreed that "other positive factors" may outweigh the higher net costs for operating local schools and other services.

All in all, the times appear brighter for rural development. Most people in the cities, according to surveys, say they would rather live some place else. The incentive they usually need to move is a good living wage.

That's what rural development is about.

rural america turns a corner

by Jay Richter
For Rural Electric News Service

"Should High Schools Have Dress Codes For Students?"

"Most high school students are mature enough to know what is appropriate for school and what isn't. But, there are always some who go to extremes. In order to keep the dress of the students within reason, a dress code should be enacted. It should be a rather relaxed code. The students should be allowed to wear what they want as long as it is neat and not sloppy. Long pants on girls can be just as attractive as some short skirts if the pant outfit is neat with no shirt tails hanging out. Frayed jeans and a shirt or sweater on a boy can look as good as a regular pair of pants. Neatness is the key in the dress code. The dress code committee should be composed of the principal, several teachers and the student body government. This way each group has a voice in determining the dress of the students and no group dictates what can or can't be worn."

Pam Falls, Rt. 2, Cherryville

Pam is 14 years old and a freshman at Cherryville Junior High School. Her hobbies are swimming, sewing and cooking. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Falls, are served by the Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation.

"Dress codes are essential to high schools. If dress codes are not established, there is always a few who would dress indecently. I think dress codes should allow for the popular fashion but place a restriction on the clothes that ought to be worn only around the house. The dress code should be written by a faculty–student committee. In this way, the faculty, along with the representative students, have a chance to express their opinions on the popular student dress habits."

Gayle Wood, Rt. 1, Lenoir

Gayle is 17 years old and attends Wilkes Central High School. She enjoys playing basketball, singing and reading. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Wood, are served by Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation.

"I think all of the junior high and senior high schools should have a dress code. If schools did not have some type of code, students would most likely come to school wearing most anything whether or not it looked good at all. If the students did this, the school might get a bad name in the community. It looks better if girls come to school in dresses, skirts and nice pant suits. The boys look better if they have on nice pants or blue jeans (as long as the jeans aren't ragged). The student council, along with the principal of the school should establish the dress code. I'm in the student council at school and we've had great success in establishing a dress code."

Laura Sams, 139 Lakeside Terrace, Lenoir

Laura is 17 years old and a senior at Hudson High School. She enjoys swimming, skiing and roller skating. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas C. Sams, are served by Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation.

"No, I don't think that schools should have a dress code. I believe that every one is entitled to his freedom and that he should have the right to wear what he likes to school. If students have to follow a dress code, they would most likely be mad and discouraged. Just so a student is not indecently exposed, the school should not add another problem by setting a dress code. When students are willing to go to school and get a good education, this is good enough without authorities telling them what they have to wear. Authorities should worry about teaching the students what they need to know in order to obtain a good education and not worry about what the students wear to school. A dress code will not accomplish anything but trouble."

Sandra Taylor, Rt. 1, Box 150-A, Cameron

Sandra is 15 years old and a sophomore at Benhaven High School. She enjoys outdoor sports and singing. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Taylor, are served by Central Electric Membership Corporation.

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, Carolina Country, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C., at once. Tell us a few facts about yourself–your age, school, hobbies, etc. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

NEXT QUESTION

"Should classes on drug abuse become a part of the school curriculum?"

This question was submitted by Paulette Watkins, who will be receiving $5 from CAROLINA COUNTRY. Paulette is 16 years old and a junior at Bowman Senior High School. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Watkins, are served by Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation.

Who Are the Poor?

A Myth Exploded In North Carolina

Who are the poor? North Carolina has over 1.1 million of them—over 1.1 million people, white, black and Indian, who lack the minimum income to meet their family needs.

Are they, as some of us like to believe, largely lazy, shiftless people who would rather go on welfare than work for an honest dollar?

A study conducted by the North Carolina Fund showed they're on the average people like you – people working and trying to get ahead, people anxious for a chance to do better.

As George Esser Jr., executive director of the Fund, said in a report of the study that the findings explode the myths.

"All too many of us," Esser wrote, "cling to the notion that poor people lie in a bed they have made for themselves by their unwillingness to get out and work for a living.

Yet these data shows 96.7 percent of poor heads of households work at regular jobs, and a large percentage of them work longer hours than the average white collar worker."

The fund findings are based on interviews with 11,600 families – rural and urban, white and nonwhite – in 31 areas across the state.

Here are some of the findings:

The average poor person in North Carolina works 40 hours a week or more, would like more job training and wants his children to get a good education.

96.7 percent of the male heads of households and 85 percent of the female heads of households are employed. About 40 percent of those with jobs work more than 40 hours a week.

98 percent were born in the South and 66 percent were reared in rural areas.

Only one in six ever had any job training. Most of those who work are employed as craftsmen, operators in mills and factories, service workers or as farmers.

Three out of five of the workers said they would take more education and training if given the opportunity. This figure was higher (68.7 percent) for non-whites (50.3 percent).

The poor seldom belong to any organization besides the church. Nine out of 10 said they belonged to some church and have said they go to church regularly. Most (59 percent) are Baptists.

Only about five percent belong to fraternal societies, racial groups, labor unions or political organizations.

67 percent of the households for which income data was available reported they earn nothing; about one-fourth earned from $5,000 to $8,000 or more.

Half of those interviewed said they felt God is pleased with those who try to get ahead. However, more than one in three felt "God had rather they accept their plight in life than attempt to change it."

Two out of five whites listed ability as the most important thing in getting ahead, with hard work second and better opportunities third.

Two out of five non-whites said better opportunities counted most in getting ahead, with ability second and hard work third.

53.5 percent of those age 25 or older, said they got no farther than the eighth grade in school. Only 16.9 percent finished high school.

Only 7.5 percent of the families had one of the parents missing. In 30 percent of the families studied, two members of the family were working and, in one of 10 cases, three or more were working.

Half of those interviewed said they would be willing to move elsewhere to get a good job.

Males headed 80 percent of the low-income households, and 68.4 percent of male heads of household were age 40 or older.

The poor are optimistic regarding the future. Over half of them felt things would be better "five or ten years from now" and 85.5 percent felt their children had "just as good a chance to get ahead in the world as anybody."

Contrary to the popular belief, most of the nonworking poor "had good reasons for not working." Retired people comprised 23.4 percent of the nonworking poor, housewives 32.7 percent, disabled people 15.2 percent, people in poor health 9.2 percent and people needed at home 10.3 percent.

Jim Chaney

Cover illustration on report of North Carolina Fund study of low-income families.

Scotts Community Builds Good Will In Former School

The story in Scotts Community is a refreshing departure from the sensationalized stories of racial strife. It's a story of people working together, building understanding rather than accentuating their differences.

An abandoned school is being put to good use by folks in the Scotts Community in northwest Iredell County.

The site, now known as Scotts Recreation Center, is providing its members a more than adequate facility for fun, recreation, cook-outs and neighborly get-togethers.

The neighborly concept is nothing new to the people in the Scotts Community. When the Iredell County Board of Education announced the property was for sale, two organizations in the Scotts Community were interested in purchasing the site for a recreation center.

One was the Scotts Community Development Club, a Negro group sponsored by the county extension office. The other was the Scotts Extension Homemakers Club, a group of white homemakers.

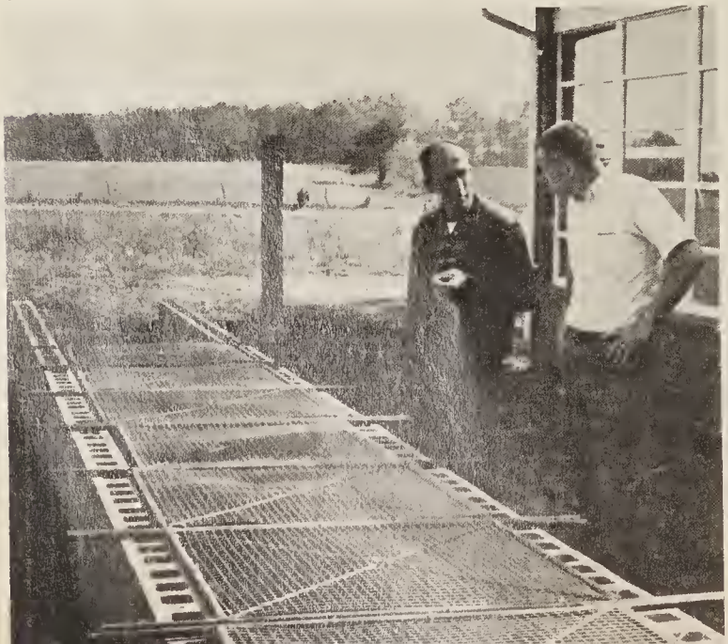
When the two groups became aware of their mutual interest, they did the neighborly thing: they combined forces to form a third organization called Scotts Recreation Center, Inc.

"It all boils down to now instead of just a Homemakers Club and a Community Development Club we have a third organization," said Tom Setzer who is serving his third term as chairman of the board.

"We're just a bunch of people working together . . . like good neighbors should," he said. "There's nothing astounding about it"

Setzer, a vocational agricultural teacher at North Iredell School, has spearheaded the community's efforts for a recreation center. He can usually be found at the center on afternoons, Saturdays and Sundays.

Setzer (L) and Harry Myers, assistant county agent, discuss plans for a chicken barbecue to be held the next day.



Tom Setzer (R) and Robert Merton, manager of the adult baseball team, shown in front of Scotts Recreation Center.

Soon after the third organization was formed, application was made to the Farmers Home Administration for a recreation loan. FHA came through with a $21,000 loan, of which $11,400 was paid to the school board for the five-acre tract of land. The remainder will be spent for developing the property.

The loan-bearing five percent interest and repayable over a 40-year period will be repaid from annual membership dues to be collected from the families using the facilities. Dues have been set at $20 a year. The center has approximately 80 members and it's growing.

"We had to have 60 members to get the loan," Setzer pointed out. A membership area also had to be designated. It includes the western part of Iredell County and a small strip inside Alexander County.

Scotts Recreation Center is a formally incorporated, non-profit organization. Members of the board are elected by the membership at the center's annual meetings.

Present recreation facilities include a new ball field which has been graded and seeded, and tennis and basketball courts which have been asphalted. Future plans call for a swimming pool, a picnic area and arts and crafts for adults.

Originally, there were two brick buildings and two frame structures on the land. the men, however, tore down the wooden structures and the lumber, lighting and plumbing equipment were sold at an auction to raise funds for the center.

Setzer, a quiet, unassuming man who talks slowly and matter-of-factly, hasn't high pressured or used the hard-sell approach to get new members. Instead, he has acted on the premise that the center would sell itself.

In addition, the center has received no donation. "It is something the Board of Directors feels we are buying for ourselves, bought and paid for with our own money," said Setzer.

"We're not too proud," he added. "We just haven't asked."

Ed Brown, Jr.

The Poet's Corner - Verses by Our Readers

Route 107, North Carolina

From the car we glimpsed a tall
foursquare pillar of mortared stone;
across the top carved letters curved
into a phrase that stood alone.

AUNT SALLY

it said, and that was all.

Stopping then, we sauntered back
to read the hieroglyphic plaque
below that plain and simple name
placed for time—for all to see—
along a rural thoroughfare
from Tuckasegee toward Cullowhee.

Inscribed on the monumental cairn
beside the road, above a stream,
'HER GRAVE IS ACROSS THE RIVER UPON
THE HILL.' 'SHE MINISTERED TO ALL.'
'THE CABIN THAT YOU SEE BELOW
WAS THE HOME SHE MADE FOR ME.'

And the final gentle homily-
'SHE
WAS THE ONLY MOTHER I EVER KNEW'
proudly signed for public view
with a man's full name followed by the
abbreviation - M.D.

How tender soft the sentiment
bold block letters on bronze convey
for a country woman who had spent
herself for all who passed her way;
no surname given nor date needed
for a homespun angel Providence-sent.

Dorothy Webber
Lake Toxaway

A Blessing to Share

What a beautiful smile
On the face of my child
When I broke off a rose
And put it to his nose.
God was surely there,
Such a blessing to share!

Mrs. Rosemary Ridge
High Point

Make No Haste

Today in this modern world of ours,
People are not concerned with God's powers.
Now it's the hippies and swingers too,
And now religious people are very few.

Today there is pot and L.S.D.
No one is concerned about you and me.
They smoke a cigarette full of strange powers
And wear sloppy clothes, lovebeads and flowers.

One day in the future all will see
The world is not made to always be.
The time will come when the end is near
And all not saved will have something to fear.

So beware, my friend, and make no haste,
Don't throw away your life and be a waste.
Get ready to transfer to the Great Above,
And try to prepare the one you love.

There is a means to an end,
Beware and trust in God, my friend.

Mrs. David Caudle
Rt. 1, Yadkinville

Junk Mail

(Inspired by an article in Carolina Country)

I dreamed I was riding for the Pony Express,
Riding Thunder so fast over hill and dale,
But the fastest horse to cross the prairie
Was overloaded carrying worthless junk mail.

I patted my gallant steed on the shoulder
And softly said, "I know you won't fail.
Those Redskins could not stay in sight
If you were not carrying all this junk mail."

Up ahead other Indians had set a trap
In a deep canyon that blocked our trail.
Their chief said, "We no hurt you Paleface.
We cold. Start fire with your junk mail."

Mail bearing a stamp went back on Thunder
As they admired his golden mane and tail,
Then said, "When you cross Indian land again
Don't overload fine horse with junk mail."

Henry H. Smith
Rt. 1, Oakboro

Best of Books

One of the most attractive and informative books about North Carolina is the newly-published "Exploring the Seacoast of North Carolina" (The Provencial Press, 2007 Nancy Ann Drive, Raleigh). It sells for $2.50 paperbound and $3.50 hardcover. The text is by Jane Corey, with drawings by Claude Howell and map illustrations by Jeanette Shirley. Its great merit is that it takes each town and village along the Atlantic coast and presents in words and pictures the most interesting facts about it. It is a travel guide and it is also a valuable reference.

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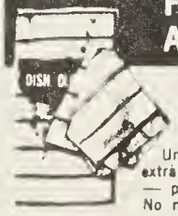

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HaLE!

Pride of Ownership

A well-dressed stranger parked before a new ranch house in a new suburb. He walked up to where the owner was trimming the grass by the sidewalk. "Nice home you folks have," he commented. "Worth about $18,000 I would think."

The owner straightened up and retorted. "More than that. It's worth every dollar of $28,000. Say, are you looking for a house to buy?"

"No," replied the stranger, jotting figures down in a notebook. "I'm the new tax assessor."

Fixed-Up

My 4½-year-old grandson heard baby brother begin to cry. He ran to the crib, put the pacifier in the baby's mouth, then told his mother, "He's all right Mother, I've got him plugged in."

Diagnosis

"You'll have to handle this child very carefully," said the child specialist to the mother. "Remember you are dealing with a sensitive, high-strung little stinker."

Last Words

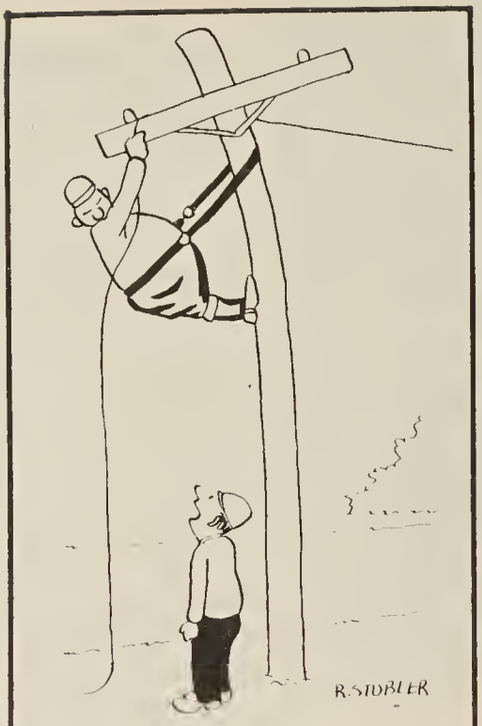
Man with hand on TV knob, to wife: "Helen, do you have anything to say before the baseball season starts?"

Academic Truth

The retiring prexy of a prestigious New England University reminded his successor, "Of course, you'll pay attention to your A and B students. Some of them may return to the campus later on as first-rate professors. But don't ignore the C students either. Some day one of them may build you a five-million-dollar science laboratory!"

Revenge

After a particularly trying day, two teachers were discussing their hectic lives over coffee in the faculty lounge. Said one, "If there's anything to this business of reincarnation, I'd like to come back as a childhood disease."



"Murphy—has anyone talked to you about going on a diet?"

Perfume Tester

While leaning down to kiss her 6-year-old son, a mother asked him how he liked her new perfume. He replied quickly, "Oh, Mommy, I like you better when you're kitchen flavored."

In Need of Help

A fellow not known for his agile brain, came back to his locked car and found the keys not in his pocket. Looking into the car he saw them dangling from the ignition. He decided to call the dealer where he had purchased the auto and ask him what to do.

"Tell me," he asked, "which window should I break to get in?"

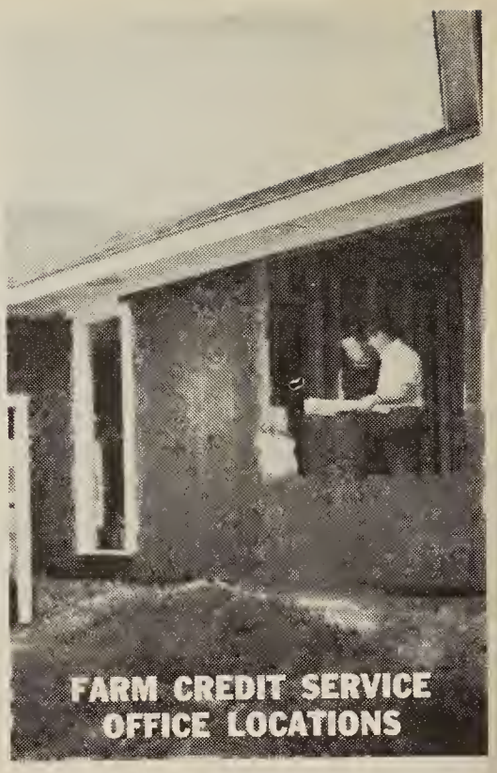
"Hold on," said the dealer. "We'll send you a set of duplicate keys."

"Hurry," replied the not-so-bright one. "It looks like rain and the top is down."

End of the Road

Upon seeing the same pupil again, the annoyed principal said, "This is the fifth time this week you've been sent to my office. What do you have to say for yourself?"

Small boy: "Thank heaven it's Friday."



IN NORTH CAROLINA

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Albemarle, PCA
Asheboro, PCA
Asheville, FLBA and PCA
Boone, FLBA and PCA
Burgaw, PCA
Burnsville, PCA
Carthage, PCA
Cherryville, PCA
Clinton, FLBA and PCA
Concord, PCA
Dunn, PCA
Elizabeth City, FLBA and PCA
Elizabethtown, PCA
Ellerbe, FLBA and PCA
Fayetteville, PCA
Franklin, PCA
Goldsboro, PCA
Graham, FLBA and PCA
Greensboro, PCA
Greenville, PCA
Henderson, FLBA and PCA
Hendersonville, FLBA and PCA
Hillsborough, PCA
Jacksonville, PCA
Kenansville, PCA
Kinston, FLBA and PCA
Laurinburg, PCA
Liberty, PCA
Louisburg, PCA
Lumberton, FLBA and PCA
Marshall, FLBA and PCA
Monroe, FLBA and PCA
Mocksville, PCA
Murphy, FLBA and PCA
Nashville, PCA
New Bern, PCA
Newton, PCA
Oxford, PCA
Plymouth, PCA
Raeford, PCA
Raleigh, PCA
Reidsville, PCA
Rocky Mount, PCA
Roxboro, PCA
Salisbury, PCA
Sanford, FLBA and PCA
Shelby, FLBA and PCA
Siler City, PCA
Smithfield, FLBA and PCA
Snow Hill, PCA
Statesville, FLBA and PCA
Tarboro, FLBA
Trenton, PCA
Wadesboro, PCA
Warrenton, PCA
Washington, FLBA and PCA
Waynesville, FLBA and PCA
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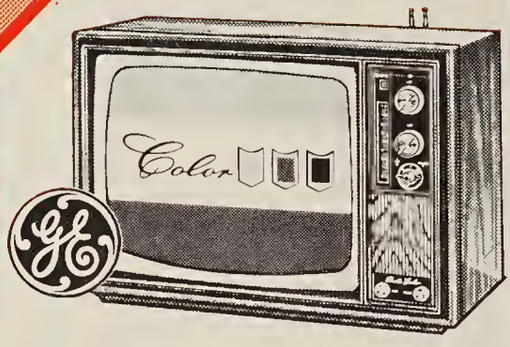

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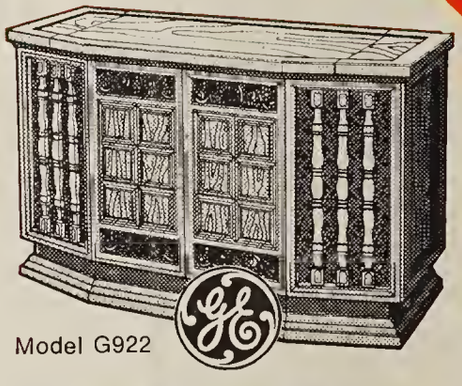

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